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**Alkeskjold et al.**

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(54) **PHOTONIC CRYSTAL FIBER, A METHOD OF PRODUCTION THEREOF AND A SUPERCONTINUUM LIGHT SOURCE**

(52) **U.S. Cl.**  
CPC ..... **G02B 6/03694** (2013.01); **C03B 37/0279** (2013.01); **C03B 37/02781** (2013.01);  
(Continued)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search**  
None  
See application file for complete search history.

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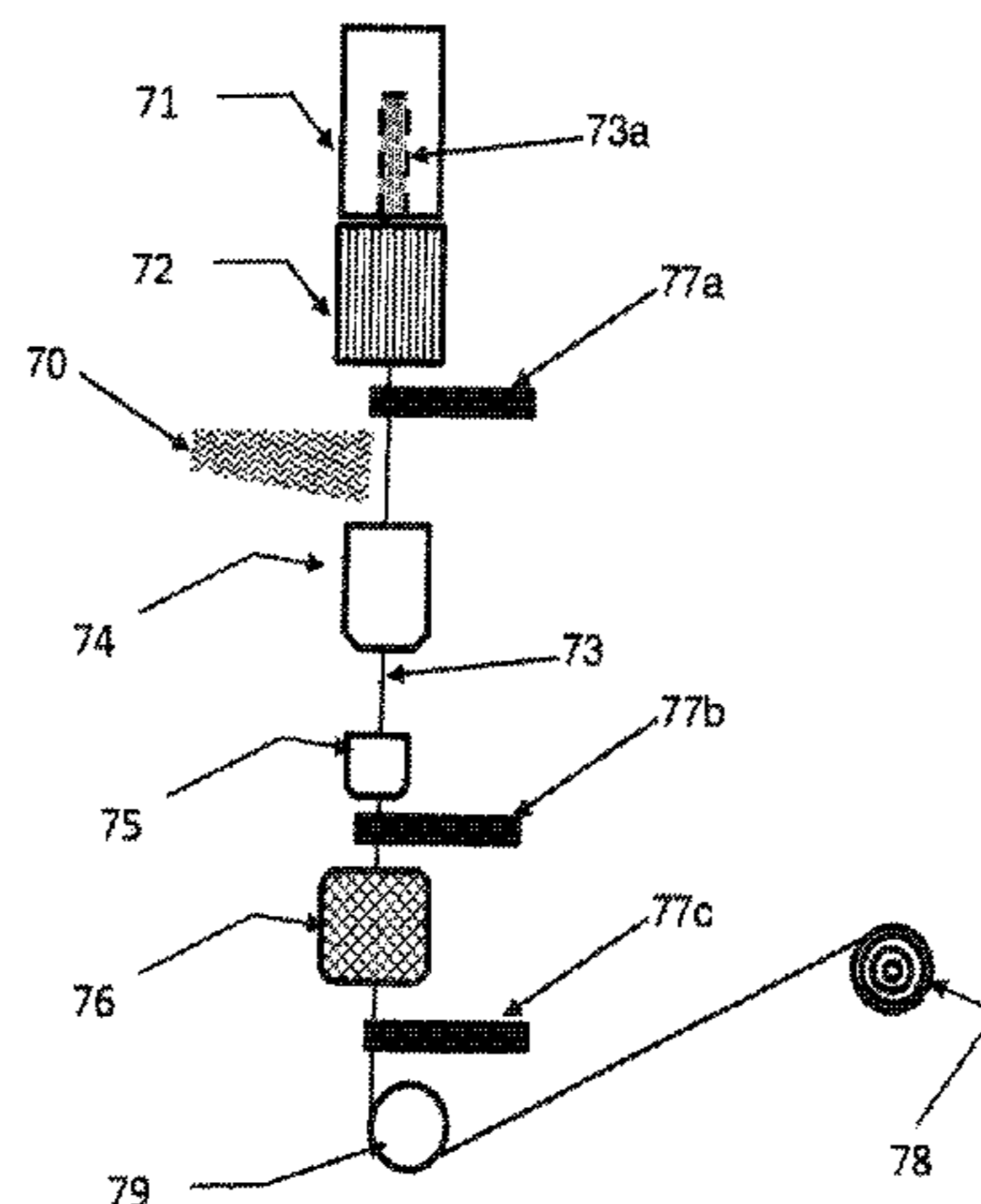
Dec. 18, 2014 (DK) ..... 2014 70800

(57) **ABSTRACT**

A Photonic Crystal Fiber (PCF) a method of its production and a supercontinuum light source comprising such PCF. The PCF has a longitudinal axis and includes a core extending along the length of said longitudinal axis and a cladding region surrounding the core. At least the cladding region includes a plurality of microstructures in the form of inclusions extending along the longitudinal axis of the PCF in at least a microstructured length section. In at least a degra-

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**G02B 6/02** (2006.01)  
(Continued)

(Continued)



dation resistant length section of the microstructured length section the PCF includes hydrogen and/or deuterium. In at least the degradation resistant length section the PCF further includes a main coating surrounding the cladding region, which main coating is hermetic for the hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below  $T_h$ , wherein  $T_h$  is at least about 50° C., preferably 50° C. <  $T_h$  < 250° C.

### 20 Claims, 7 Drawing Sheets

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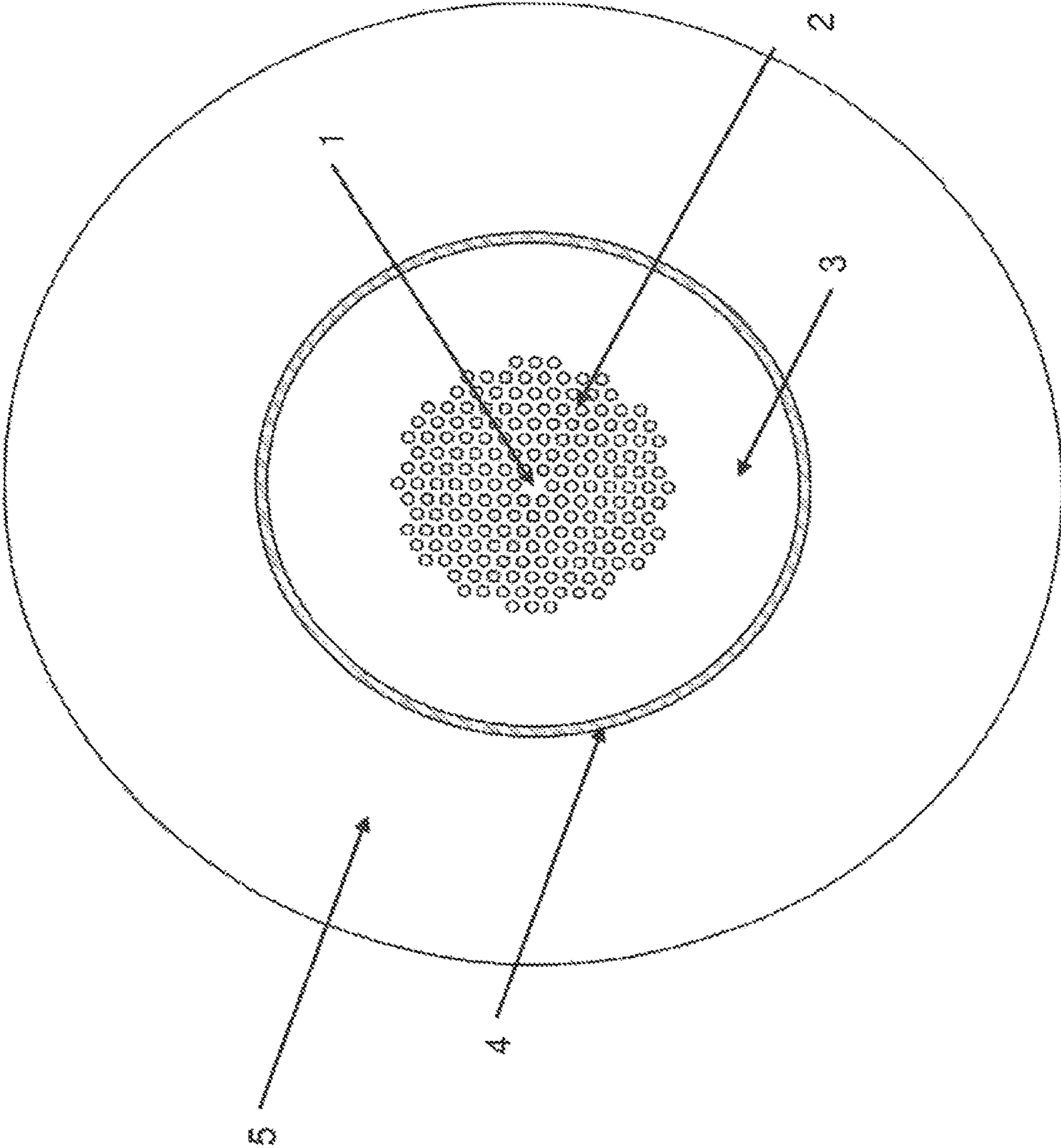


Figure 1

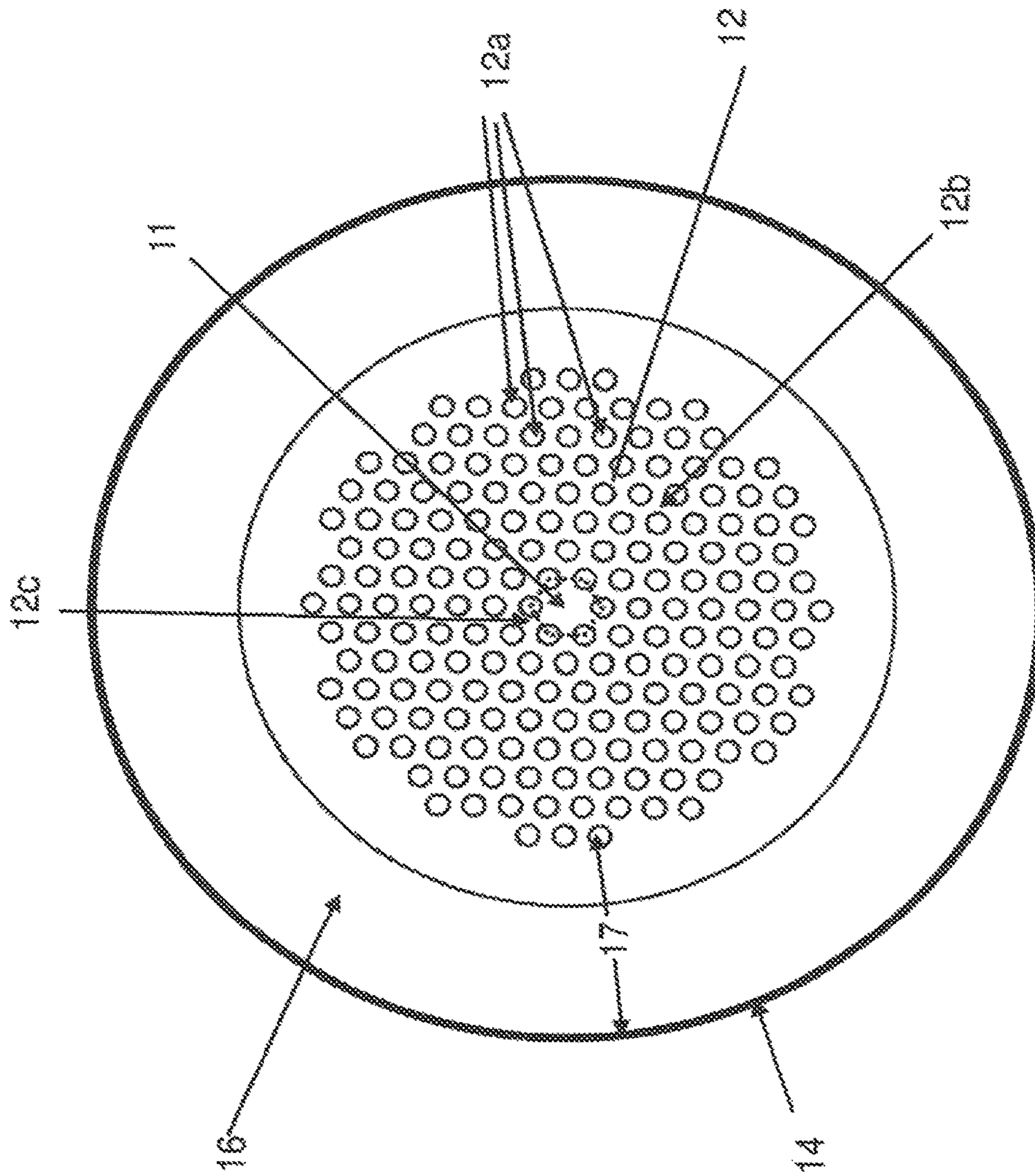


Figure 2

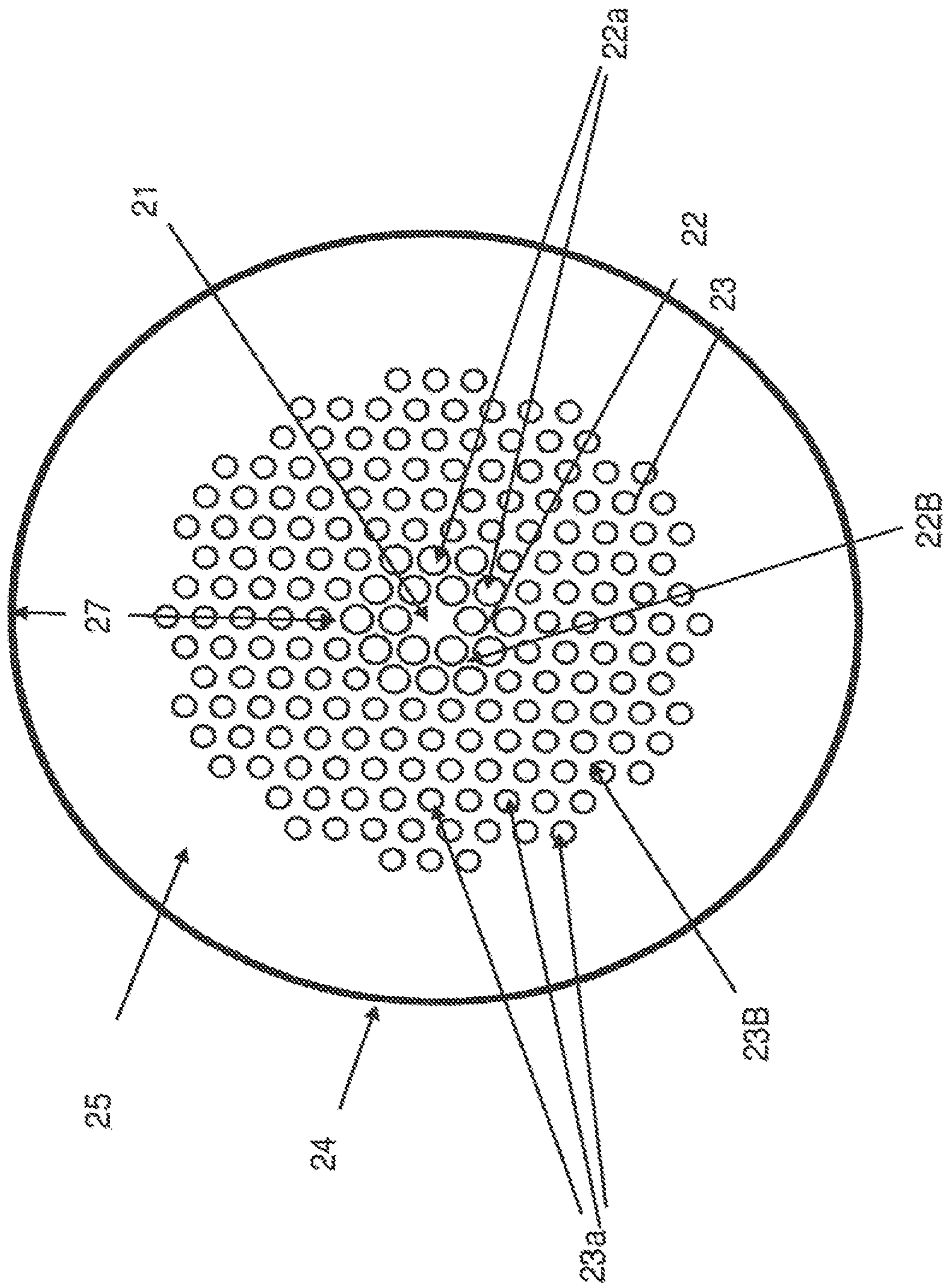
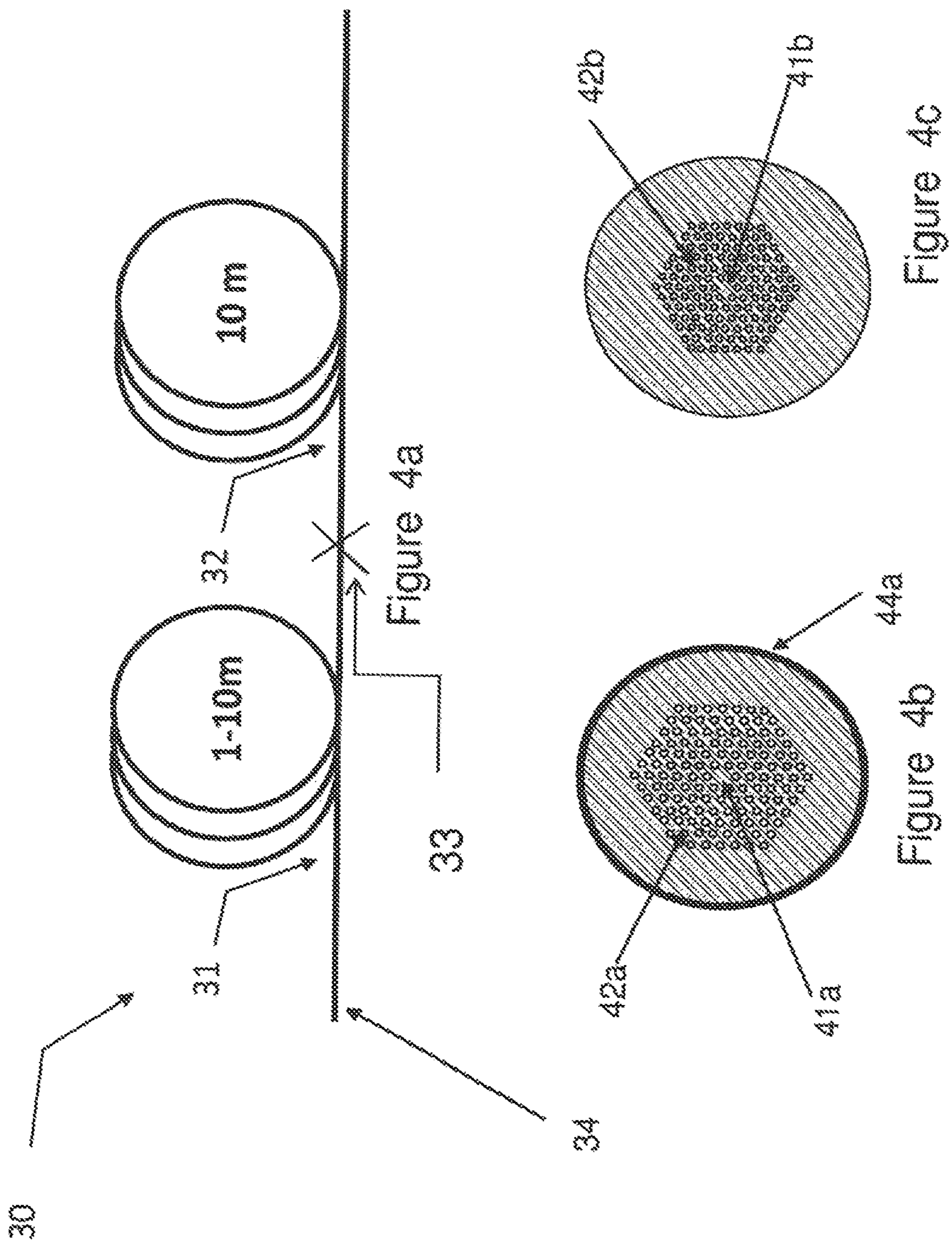


Figure 3





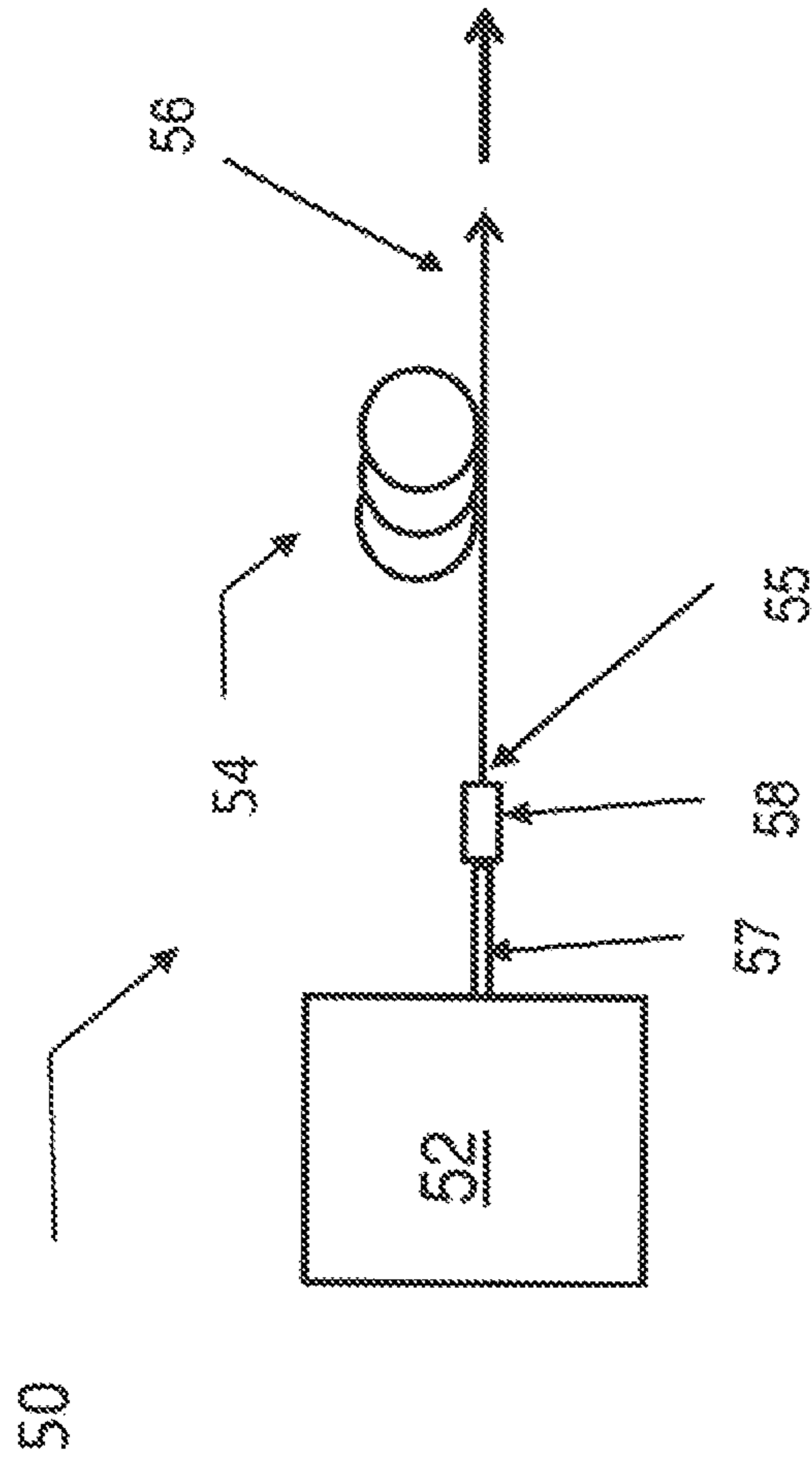


Figure 5

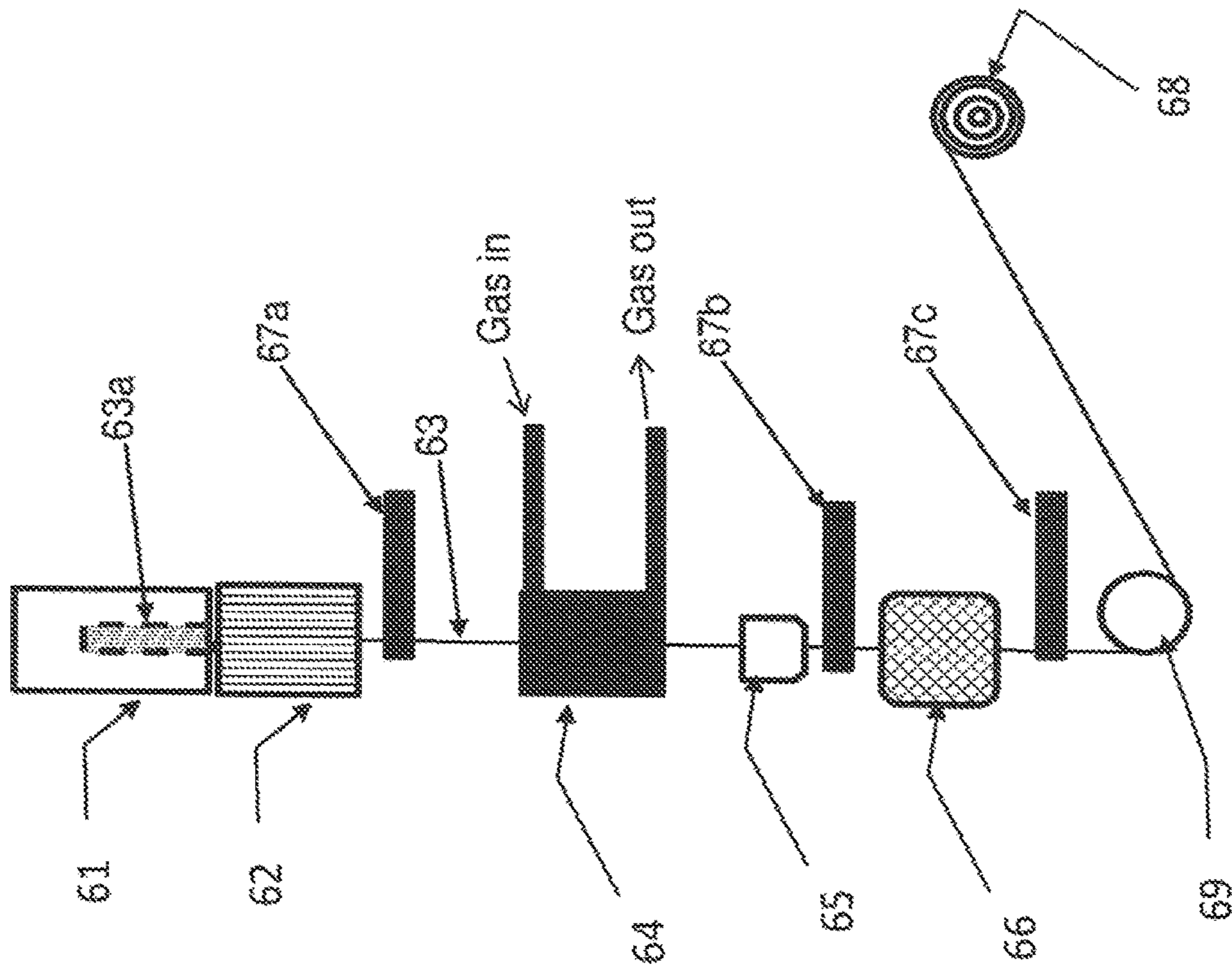


Figure 6

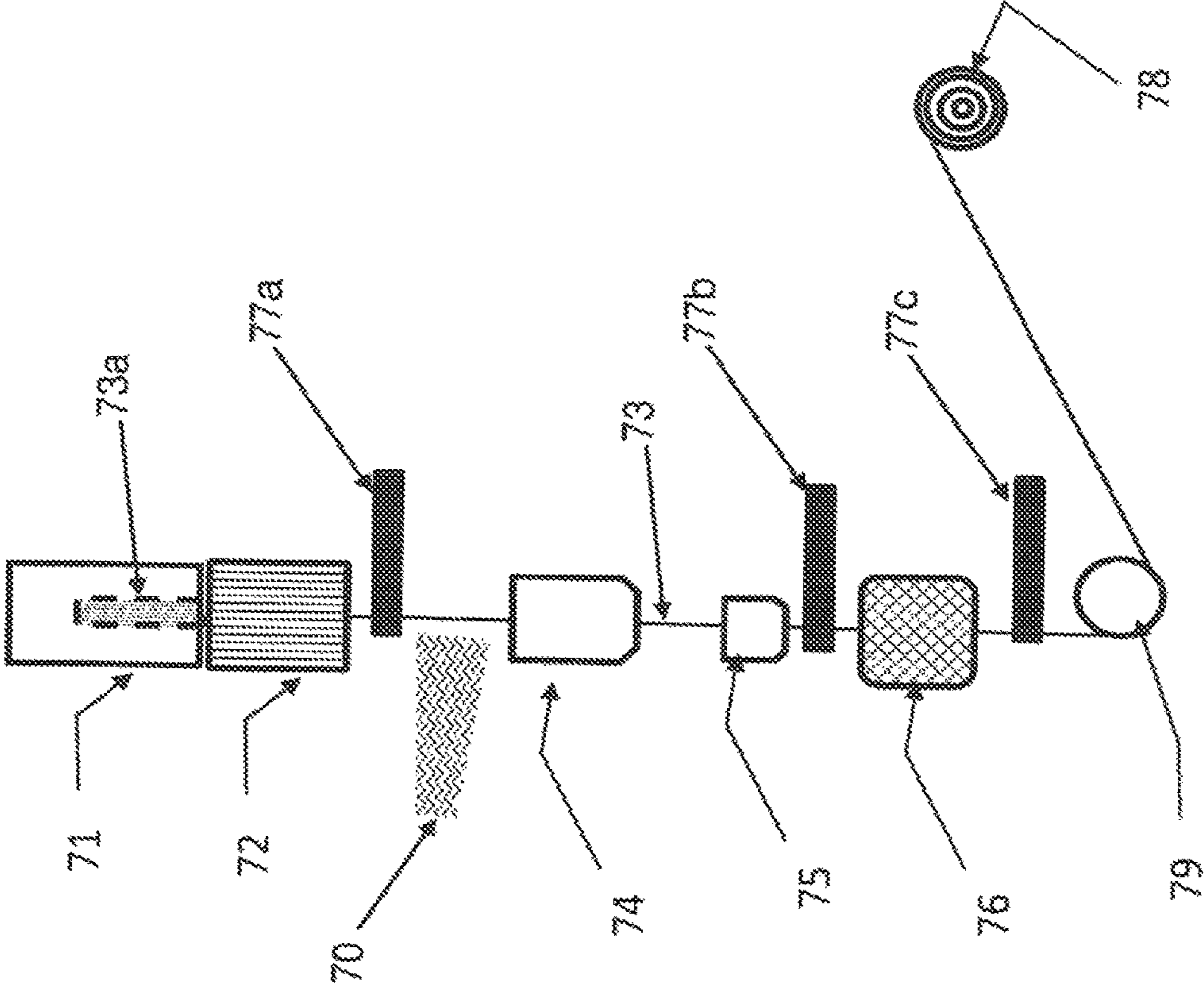


Figure 7

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**PHOTONIC CRYSTAL FIBER, A METHOD  
OF PRODUCTION THEREOF AND A  
SUPERCONTINUUM LIGHT SOURCE**

CROSS REFERENCE TO RELATED  
APPLICATIONS

The present application is a continuation of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/537,005, filed on Jun. 16, 2017, which is a U.S. national stage of International Application No. PCT/DK2015/050395, filed on Dec. 15, 2015, which claims the benefit of Danish Application No. PA 2014-70800. The entire contents of each of U.S. application Ser. No. 15/537,005, International Application No. PCT/DK2015/050395, and Danish Application No. PA 2014-70800 are hereby incorporated herein by reference in their entirety.

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention relates to a photonic crystal fiber (PCF), a method of producing the PCF and a supercontinuum light source comprising such PCF, microstructured optical fiber and to a source of optical supercontinuum radiation.

BACKGROUND ART

Photonic crystal fibers, in the following referred to as PCF or microstructured optical fibers, are fibers having a core surrounded by a cladding region having a plurality of inclusions (sometimes called cladding features or microstructures) arranged in a background material, typically in a regular array. The inclusion may be gas, liquid, or solid inclusion. In principle the inclusions could be void, but in practice the voids will normally comprise some gas molecules.

Fibers of this types are well known in the art and are for example described in US 2012/195554, U.S. Pat. No. 8,406,594, US 2011/116283 and US 2012/195554.

The microstructured fiber may for example be of silica glass. Other materials may be added to the silica glass in order to alter the refractive index thereof or to provide effects, such as amplification of light, sensitivity, etc.

The center-to-center spacing between the cladding inclusions is defined as the pitch (A). The PCFs are usually at least partly characterized by the size of the core and the ratio of the size of the inclusions to their spacing or pitch (A). By tailoring the size and pitch of the cladding inclusions, the zero dispersion wavelength (ZDW) of the fiber may be tailored.

Photonic crystal fibers are in general suitable for use in high power light sources. Guiding of relatively high powers in an optical fiber may have relevance for several commercial applications such as such as guiding of surgical and/or therapeutic light, optical sensing, and materials processing. Among such applications is transport of optical energy and utilizing of non-linear effects in the fiber which are commonly more pronounced with higher optical power inside the fiber. The optical power may be continuous wave (CW), pulsed or a mixture thereof. High optical power inside a fiber may be particularly pronounced with pulsed light where a high peak power may be obtainable even while having a relatively modest average power.

One limitation of the average power/spectral density carried by an optical fiber is the damage threshold of the fiber. In particular where the PCF is applied for supercontinuum generation where high power light is fed to the PCF via a launching end (sometimes called an input end) of the

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PCF, it has been found that the PCF degrades over time in dependence on the peak power of the fed light. Further it has been found that a fiber section adjacent to or close to the launching end is more exposed to degradation than longer from the launching end.

U.S. Pat. No. 8,145,023 describes a method of alleviating the degradation caused by the high power light fed to the PCF by loading the core material and optionally the cladding material with hydrogen and/or deuterium. This loading was found to result in some increase in the lifetime of the fiber. In US 2011/116283 the method was further improved by subjecting the PCF to an annealing and/or to a high power irradiation after the hydrogen and/or deuterium loading.

SUMMARY

An object of the present invention is to provide a PCF suitable for supercontinuum generation, which PCF is very resistant against degradation.

In an embodiment it is an object to provide a PCF suitable for supercontinuum generation, which PCF has a long life time even when used for supercontinuum generation.

A further object is to provide a supercontinuum light source comprising a PCF with a high resistance against degradation as well as preferred applications of such supercontinuum light source.

These and other objects have been solved by the invention or embodiments thereof as defined in the claims and as described herein below.

It has been found that the invention or embodiments thereof have a number of additional advantages which will be clear to the skilled person from the following description.

Photonic Crystal Fiber (PCF) of the invention has a longitudinal axis and comprises a core extending along the length of the longitudinal axis and a cladding region surrounding the core. At least the cladding region comprises a plurality of microstructures in the form of inclusions extending along the longitudinal axis of the PCF in at least a microstructured length section. The PCF has a degradation resistant length section which may be the entire length of the PCF or merely a length section thereof.

The phrase “degradation resistant length section” is used to indicate that the fiber length section has a very high degradation resistance over time relative to other prior art fiber length sections.

The PCF in at least the degradation resistant length section of said microstructured length section comprises hydrogen and/or deuterium and the PCF in at least the degradation resistant length section further comprises a main coating surrounding the cladding region, which main coating is hermetic for said hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below  $T_h$ , wherein  $T_h$  is at least about 50° C. Advantageously  $T_h$  is at least about the maximal expected temperature of the PCF when in use. Thereby a minimum of the hydrogen and/or deuterium is diffused out of the fiber over time and/or during use. Preferably  $T_h$  is as follows: 50° C. <  $T_h$  < 250° C. In an embodiment  $T_h$  is up to about 150° C.

The term ‘hermetic’ is herein used to mean that any diffusion of the hydrogen atoms and/or deuterium atoms through the coating which is less than about 1% per day measured e.g. using Raman spectroscopy and at the relevant temperature at atmosphere condition (i.e. the fiber is arranged at 1 bar in air) or by IR spectroscopy by measuring the absorption line of H<sub>2</sub> (or D<sub>2</sub>) at around 1240 nm or around 1870 nm for H<sub>2</sub> or around 1715 nm for D<sub>2</sub>. Pref-

erably the hermetic coating allows a diffusion of less than 0.5%, such as less than about 0.1% per day, such as less than about 0.01% per day.

The term “inclusions” means inclusions in a background material, wherein an inclusion has another refractive index than that of the background material surrounding it. The inclusions may e.g. be gas inclusions, such as of air, nitrogen or any other gas; solid inclusions, such of another glass type than the background material and/or a doped material (index changing materials such as F, Ge, P, B,), a vacuum inclusion or any combinations thereof. Advantageously at least some of the inclusions are gas—or vacuum inclusions. It has been found that gas inclusions may act as hydrogen/and or deuterium depots where the inclusions are closed on either side of the degradation resistant length section.

The phrase “radial distance” means distance determined in radial direction from the longitudinal axis.

The term “substantially” should herein be taken to mean that ordinary product variances and tolerances are comprised.

It should be noted that the cladding region may have a homogeneous background material or it may have several regions with respective background materials which differ from each other. The background material is advantageously silica optionally doped. In an embodiment the cladding region comprises an inner cladding region and an outer cladding region surrounding the inner cladding region wherein the background material of the inner cladding region differs from the background material of the outer cladding region e.g. as described in U.S. Pat. No. 8,600,207.

In an embodiment the cladding region comprises an inner cladding region and an outer cladding region surrounding the inner cladding region wherein the background material of the inner cladding region has the same refractive index as the background material of the outer cladding region. In this embodiment it is advantageous that the inner cladding region and the outer cladding region have the same background material. The difference between the inner and the outer cladding region is for example a difference of the size, type and/or number of inclusions. The cladding region confines the light to the core, and advantageously the inclusions are arranged to influence the average refractive index which results in the confining of the light. This means that the inclusions should be relatively close to the core, and preferably at least some of the inclusions should have a center-to-center distance to the core of up to about 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably up to about 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as up to about 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as up to about 15  $\mu\text{m}$ .

When describing the material of cladding region, inclusions and core, the amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium is not included as part of the material.

In an embodiment the background material of the cladding region and the core material is substantially pure silica.

In an embodiment the background material of the cladding region and the core material is silica doped with fluoride.

It has been found that where the core material is doped with fluoride in at least the degradation resistant length section, an even higher resistance against photo induced degradations can be achieved.

Advantageously the content of hydrogen and/or deuterium in the form of H<sub>2</sub> or D<sub>2</sub> in the core of at least the degradation resistant length section comprises at least about 0.001 ppm, such as at least about 0.01 ppm, such as from about 0.1 to about 10,000 ppm. The amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium can e.g. be determined by determining the

resulting absorption at respective hydrogen or deuterium absorption peaks as explained above.

The degradation resistant length section may have any length. Advantageously the degradation resistant length section extends from an end of the PCF. In an embodiment the degradation resistant length section extends from the launching end of the PCF. The launching end is the end which is optically coupled or is adapted to be coupled to a pump laser for feeding light to the PCF. Thereby the degradation resistant length section can be positioned where the high power light is to be fed to the PCF. It has been observed that the major damage to the prior art PFC occurs close to a launching end of the PCF. By ensuring a sufficient load of hydrogen and/or deuterium at the launching end of the PCF, the PCF has a much increased resistance against damage due to loading stress, which further prolongs the lifetime for the whole PCF.

In the context of the present application, the phrase “ring of inclusions” refers to the cladding inclusions typically having substantially equal distance to the core and being aligned in a circular or non-circular ring surrounding the core. Typically, a ring of inclusions is not fully circular, but rather shaped with a number of soft angles, such as in a hexagonal shape. Preferably all the inclusions of a ring of inclusions are of substantially the same size and preferably of same material.

In an embodiment the plurality of inclusions in the cladding region are arranged in a pattern comprising at least two rings of inclusions surrounding the core.

To obtain a PCF which is very good for supercontinuum generation—the center-to-center distance (also referred to as the pitch A) is advantageously at least about 1  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 5  $\mu\text{m}$  or larger. The inclusion diameter (d) is advantageously at least about: 0.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ . The relative diameter/pitch d/A is preferably from about 0.4 to about 0.85.

The inclusion diameter or the diameter of the inclusion is also referred to as the characteristic diameter of the inclusion. The phrase “characteristic diameter” is a measure of the size of an inclusion (also called a cladding feature). If the cladding feature is circular, the characteristic diameter is the diameter of the circle of the cladding feature. In case the cladding feature is not circular, the characteristic diameter is in an embodiment determined as the average of the maximum and the minimum extent of the cladding feature or in another embodiment the characteristic diameter is the diameter of a circle having an area corresponding to a calculated or measured area of the cladding feature in question.

The inclusions may have equal or different diameters and the inclusion diameter of the respective inclusions may as mentioned be equal or differ along the length of the fiber.

Embodiments of different and preferred combinations of inclusions and diameters thereof are disclosed in co-pending application DK PA 2014 70146, which is hereby incorporated by reference with respect to the structure of core, cladding region and inclusions. PA 2014 70146 discloses preferred embodiments of the PCF of the invention with the difference that at least a length section of the PCF disclosed in PA 2014 70146 is modified to be or comprise a degradation resistant length section comprising hydrogen and/or deuterium and a hermetic coating as described herein.

In an embodiment the inclusion diameter (d) of the respective inclusions is equal along the length of the fiber. In an embodiment the inclusion diameter (d) of the respective inclusions differs along at least a section of the length of the fiber—e.g. along a tapered section.

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The inclusions may—as indicated above—in principle comprise or consist of any kind of material, usually comprising material having a different refractive index than the background material in which the respective inclusion is embedded or comprised. Examples of suitable inclusion materials are disclosed above.

In an embodiment the inclusions comprise gas inclusions, such as air holes—e.g. air holes with air at low or at surrounding (atmosphere pressure). Preferably the gas inclusions are closed on both sides of said degradation resistant length section.

In an embodiment the degradation resistant length section is the whole length of the PCF optionally with exception of closed ends of the PCF.

By closing the ends of the PCF any diffusion of hydrogen and/or deuterium out of the PCF is further reduced which has been found also to add to the degradation resistance and thereby the lifetime of the whole PCF.

The ends of the PCF may for example be closed by collapsing the PCF in a short end section or by fusing a short solid silica length section to the respective ends.

Advantageously the closed ends each have a relatively short length along the length of the PCF in order to reduce any risk of losing light. Advantageously the closed ends each have a length of the PCF of up to about 3 mm, such as up to about 2 mm, such as up to about 1 mm, such as up to about 0.5 mm, such as up to about 0.3 mm, such as up to about 0.2 mm.

In an embodiment the plurality of inclusions in the cladding region of at least the degradation resistant length section comprise an inner cladding region comprising inner inclusions and an outer cladding region comprising outer inclusions. This embodiment has found to provide a very good PCF for supercontinuum generation. Advantageously the inner inclusions are larger than the outer inclusions. Preferably the inner inclusions comprise at least one ring of inclusions and the outer inclusions comprise at least one ring of outer inclusions. In an embodiment more preferably the inner inclusion has a diameter  $d_{inner}$  which is at least about 15% larger than a diameter  $d_{outer}$  of the outer inclusions, such as at least about 20%, such as at least about 25%, such as at least about 30%. Thereby a PCF for supercontinuum generation with a high stability even in the blue light range is provided. Further due to the degradation resistant length section the PCF will have a long life time even where operating at very high power.

In an embodiment  $d_{inner}$  is preferably at least about 1.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 1.8 to about 4  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 2 to about 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In an embodiment  $d_{outer}$  is preferably at less than about 2.5  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 0.8 to about 2  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as from about 1 to about 1.8  $\mu\text{m}$ .

Advantageously the background material of the inner cladding region and the background material of the outer cladding region are identical and optionally are also identical with the core material. Advantageously the background material of the inner cladding region and the background material of the outer cladding region and optionally the core material are substantially pure silica or optionally silica doped with fluorine.

Advantageously, the outer cladding region comprises at least three rings of outer inclusions.

The structure and the arrangement of the inclusions are in an embodiment as described in co-pending application DK PA 2014 70146 for example as described and shown in FIGS. 2a and 3a of DK PA 2014 70146 wherein the PCF is modified to be or comprises a degradation resistant length

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section comprising hydrogen and/or deuterium and a hermetic coating as described herein.

In an embodiment the cladding region in at least the degradation resistant length section comprises an inner cladding region comprising the inclusions and an outer cladding region surrounding the inner cladding region wherein the radial distance between an outermost inclusion of the inner cladding region and the main coating is at least about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ . Optionally the material between the inner cladding region and the main coating forms a reservoir for hydrogen and/or deuterium.

By having a relatively large radial distance between the outermost inclusion of the inner cladding region and the main coating a large area may form a reservoir for hydrogen and/or deuterium which gradually can diffuse to the core as the hydrogen and/or deuterium is consumed in the core, thereby maintaining a relatively stable and sufficient concentration of hydrogen and/or deuterium in the core.

In an embodiment the material between the inner cladding region and the main coating forms a reservoir for hydrogen and/or deuterium e.g. the reservoir for hydrogen is porous silica.

In an embodiment the reservoir for hydrogen between the inner cladding region and the main coating comprises glass or plastic with a higher adsorption capacity for hydrogen and/or deuterium than the material of the inner cladding region background material.

The skilled person will be able to find a suitable material by a few hydrogen and/or deuterium loading tests.

The core may in principle have any size. The larger the core, the higher power can be fed to the PCF, however, if the core becomes too large it may become difficult to broaden the band width to a desired degree. In order to provide a broad and stable supercontinuum light it is advantageous that the core has a diameter of at least about 1  $\mu\text{m}$  and preferably at least about 2  $\mu\text{m}$ . Thereby it is ensured that the optical fiber is able to withstand the power necessary for supercontinuum generation and/or high power in general.

In an embodiment the core in at least the degradation resistant length section has a core diameter of about 10  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, such as about 8  $\mu\text{m}$  or less, such as about 6  $\mu\text{m}$  or less. In an embodiment the core diameter is in the range of from about 3  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as about 3  $\mu\text{m}$  to about 7  $\mu\text{m}$ .

In an embodiment the core is defined by the inclusions—i.e. the inclusions surrounding the core have a different refractive index which thereby forms the core.

Advantageously the PCF is made from silica optionally doped as described above.

In an embodiment the material of the core and/or of the cladding region is doped.

In an embodiment an innermost inclusion in at least the degradation resistant length section has a center-to-center distance to the core of less than about 50  $\mu\text{m}$ , preferably less than about 40  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as less than about 30  $\mu\text{m}$ , such as less than about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The core is a solid core.

The term “solid core” means that the core is of solid material substantially without gas comprising voids. In an embodiment the core is a microstructured core.

Advantageously the core is a solid core optionally comprising solid microstructures.

The core is in an embodiment substantially pure silica.

As mentioned above a very beneficial property of a PCF is that by tailoring the size and pitch of the cladding inclusions, the zero dispersion wavelength (ZDW) of the fiber may be tailored.

In an embodiment the PCF has anormal dispersion for at least one wavelength between 1000 nm and 1100 nm. Preferably the PCF has an anormal dispersion at about 1030 nm or 1064 nm.

In an embodiment the core of the PCF is single mode at the pump wavelength.

Advantageously the core of the PCF is spatially single mode at 1064 nm.

Spatially single mode means that higher order modes have a loss which is at least 19.3 dB higher than the fundamental mode for a fiber with a length of 2 m. This can e.g. be measured using the S<sup>2</sup> method, see "Spatially and spectrally resolved imaging of modal content in large mode-area fibers", J. W. Nicholson et al, Optics Express, vol. 16, Issue 10, page 7233, 2008.

In an embodiment the core of the PCF is single mode at 1030 nm.

In an embodiment the core of the PCF is multi-mode at the pump wavelength, such as at 1064 nm or at 1030.

Advantageously at least the core of the PCF is essentially free of Germanium. It has been found that Germanium may result in certain structural defects within silica and therefore it is desired that the Germanium content is as low as possible. The hydrogen and/or deuterium has been found also to increase the resistance against Germanium induced structural defects and therefore where the PCF comprises Germanium the loading of hydrogen and/or deuterium may be increased.

In an embodiment the entire PCF is essentially free of Germanium. In an embodiment the entire PCF is essentially undoped silica. In an embodiment at least a part of the PCF is doped with Fluorine e.g. at a level of above 1000 ppm.

In the context of the present invention, the phrase "essentially free of Germanium" means that the concentration of germanium is less than about 10 ppm including zero.

In the context of the present invention, the phrase "essentially undoped" means that the concentration of index-changing dopants, such as Ge, B, F, P, Al and/or active materials, such as the rare-earth elements Er or Yb, is at a level below 1000 ppm. In an embodiment the level of dopant is even lower such as about 1 ppm or less.

In an embodiment at least the core of the PCF is essentially free of active material, such as rare earth ions.

In an embodiment the entire PCF is free of active ions.

In the context of the present invention, the phrase "essentially free of active material" means that the concentration of active materials, such as the rare-earth elements Er or Yb, is at a level below 1,000 ppm. Preferable the level of active material is even lower such as about 1 ppm or less.

The main coating may be of any material which provides a hermetic coating as defined above.

Examples of suitable materials for the main coating are materials comprising nitride (such as carbon nitride, silicon nitride, boron nitride, silicon nitride and/or siliconoxy nitride), carbon, aluminum, metallic glass or a combination comprising one or more of the before mentioned.

A particularly preferred material for the main coating is carbon.

The thickness of the main coating is determined in dependence of the type of material. Generally it is desired to select material for the main coating which is hermetic at relatively low thickness thereby ensuring a high flexibility and bendability of the PCF without any substantial risk of formation of cracks.

In an embodiment the main coating has a thickness of from about 5 nm to about 10  $\mu$ m, such as from 10 nm to about 5  $\mu$ m, such as from about 20 nm to about 1  $\mu$ m.

In an embodiment the main coating has a thickness of about 30 nm.

For a metallic main coating the thickness is advantageously between 15  $\mu$ m and 60  $\mu$ m.

In an embodiment the main coating is diffusion open for hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature above  $T_o'$  where  $T_o'$  is larger than  $T_h$ . Thereby the hydrogen and/or deuterium can be loaded into the PCF after the coating has been applied. This provides a preferred embodiment of producing the PCF since the main coating protects the fiber during handling both mechanically and against dust. Furthermore a more homogeneous and accurate content of hydrogen and/or deuterium can be loaded. It has been found that immediately after loading a PCF without the main coating will immediately start to lose the loaded hydrogen and/or deuterium and in practice an undesired large amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium may be lost prior to application of the main coating. Where the main coating is applied after the loading it is therefore desired that a larger amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium initially is loaded into the PCF.

Preferably  $T_o$  is at least about 25° C., preferably  $T_o$  is in the interval from about 50° C. to about 300° C., such as at least about 70° C., such as at least about 100° C. In an embodiment  $T_o$  is determined at 1 bar. In an embodiment  $T_o$  is determined at 100 bars.

In general it is desired that  $T_o$  is larger than the temperature (or the expected temperature) of the PCF in use. On the other hand  $T_o$  should advantageously not increase the softening temperature of the material with the risk of deforming the material.

The PCF may advantageously comprise one or more additional coatings above or below the main coating.

Such additional coating may have the purpose of providing additional mechanical protection, of reducing any risk of cracks in the main coating and/or of providing an outermost appearance and/or touch.

The additional coating is preferably a polymer coating advantageously comprising acrylate, polyimide, polyurethane, silicone or any combinations thereof.

In an embodiment where the main coating is carbon an additional coating of metal, such as aluminum, gold, cobber, nickel, metallic glass or a combination or an alloy comprising at least one of the mentioned metals.

In an embodiment the PCF comprises at least one tapered length section wherein the core in a first end of the tapered length section has a core diameter  $D1$  and the core in a second end of the tapered length section has a core diameter  $D2$ , wherein  $D1$  is larger than  $D2$ , preferably  $D2$  is up to about 0.95 times  $D1$ , such as from about 0.1 to about 0.9 times  $D1$ . Advantageously the first end is the launching end.

It has been found that by tapering the PCF the supercontinuum generation properties of the PCF may be increased e.g. as described in PCT/DK2014/050205. In an embodiment the PCF is as described in PCT/DK2014/050205 with the difference that the PCF is modified to be or to comprise a degradation resistant length section comprising hydrogen and/or deuterium and a hermetic coating as described herein.

Preferably the first end of the tapered length section is at a launching end of the fiber or up to 5 cm along the length from the launching end of the fiber, preferably the first end of the tapered length section is adjacent to or comprised in the degradation resistant length section.

Thereby the PCF is in particular protected against degradation where the peak power is very high.

In an embodiment the PCF does not comprise any splicing.

In an embodiment the PCF comprises two or more spliced fiber length sections, wherein at least one spliced fiber length section is or comprises the degradation resistant length section.

In order to provide an optimal supercontinuum it has been found that a fiber comprising fiber length sections with different properties may be advantageous e.g. as described in PCT/DK2014/050206.

In an embodiment the PCF comprises a first length section comprising or consisting of the degradation resistant length section and a second length section spliced to the first length section wherein the second length section has a lower content of hydrogen and/or deuterium than the degradation resistant length section.

In an embodiment the PCF comprises

a first length section with a first length  $L_1$ , wherein the inclusions of the optical fiber at least at a first cross-section through the first length section perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis have a first pitch  $\Lambda_1$ , a first inclusion diameter  $d_1$  and a first relative size  $d_1/\Lambda_1$  of inclusions,

a second length section with a second length  $L_2$ , wherein the microstructure elements of the optical fiber at least at a second cross-section through the second length section perpendicularly to the longitudinal axis have a second pitch  $\Lambda_2$ , a second inclusion diameter  $d_2$  and a second relative size  $d_2/\Lambda_2$  of inclusions,

at least one of the first length  $L_1$  and the second length  $L_2$  comprises or consists of the degradation resistant length section.

One or more of the length sections of fiber may be tapered.

In an embodiment the PCF of the invention is as described in PCT/DK2014/050206 with the difference that at least a length section of the PCF disclosed in PCT/DK2014/050206 is modified to be a degradation resistant length section comprising hydrogen and/or deuterium and a hermetic coating as described herein.

In an embodiment PCF comprises a mode-adaptor extending along the length of the PCF in at least a mode-field adapting length section extending from a launching end of the PCF or up to about 5 cm from the launching end of the PCF. Preferably the mode-field adapting length section has a length of at least about 5 cm, such as at least about 10 cm, such as at least about 20 cm. Advantageously the mode-field adapting length section is partly or fully comprised in the degradation resistant length section.

The invention also comprises a method of producing the PCF comprising

producing a preform comprising a preform structure for the core and the cladding region of the PCF,

drawing the preform to obtain the core and cladding region of the PCF,

subjecting at least the degradation resistant length section of the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading, and applying the main coating to at least the degradation resistant length section of the PCF.

Preferably the degradation resistant length section is the whole length of the PCF optionally with exception of the closed ends of the PCF. Advantageously the closed ends are as described above.

In an embodiment the method comprises subjecting the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading prior to application of the main coating.

Where the hydrogen and/or deuterium loading is performed prior to application of the main coating the hydrogen and/or deuterium loading comprises placing the PCF in a

chamber containing hydrogen and/or deuterium at a pressure of at least about  $P_1$  and temperature of at least about  $T_1$  for a duration of at least  $t_1$ .

To provide a relatively fast loading of hydrogen and/or deuterium the temperature and optionally the pressure are advantageously raised.

In an embodiment  $T_1$  is preferably at least  $40^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as from about  $50^\circ\text{C}$ . to about  $250^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as from about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . to about  $800^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as up to about  $500^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as up to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . In practice the material of the PCF sets the upper limit for the temperature  $T_1$ .

The loading time  $t_1$  is preferably at least about 1 hour, such as from about 2 hours to about 200 hours, such as from about 24 hours to about 96 hours.

The loading pressure  $P_1$  is preferably from about 1 bar, such as from above 1 bar to about 250 bars, such as from about 50 bars to about 200 bars, such as from about 100 bars to about 200 bars.

In this embodiment it is desired that the main coating is applied within a few hours of the loading because otherwise much of the loaded hydrogen and/or deuterium may diffuse out of the fiber. Preferably the main coating is applied to the PCF within about 5 hours, such as within about 2 hours of termination of the loading.

In a preferred embodiment the method comprises subjecting the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading after application of the main coating.

Thereby the loaded hydrogen and/or deuterium will almost not diffuse out of the PCF after loading and as described above the quality of the PCF may be increased. Further the amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium loaded may be lower which may result in a lower loading time.

Preferably the method comprises

producing a preform comprising a preform structure for the core and the cladding region of the PCF,

drawing the preform to obtain the core and cladding region of the PCF,

applying the main coating to the PCF,

subjecting the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature of at least about  $T_o$ , and

cooling the PCF to  $T_h$  or less.

The cooling may be performed by passive cooling (just letting the PCF cool down e.g. at room temperature) or an active cooling e.g. blowing the PCF using cold air.

In an embodiment where the main coating is applied prior to loading the hydrogen and/or deuterium, loading preferably comprises placing the PCF in a chamber containing hydrogen and/or deuterium at a pressure of at least about  $P_2$  and temperature of at least about  $T_2 > T_o$  for a duration of at least  $t_2$ .

In an embodiment  $T_2$  is preferably at least  $50^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as from about  $75^\circ\text{C}$ . to about  $250^\circ\text{C}$ ., such as from about  $100^\circ\text{C}$ . to about  $200^\circ\text{C}$ . or higher. In practice the material of the main coating or any additional coating(s) which may have been applied sets the upper limit for the temperature  $T_2$ , which means that for some types of main coatings the temperature  $T_2$  may be up to about  $500^\circ\text{C}$ . or even up to about  $800^\circ\text{C}$ .

The loading time  $T_2$  is preferably at least about 1 hour, such as from about 2 hours to about 200 hours, such as from about 24 hours to about 96 hours.

The loading pressure  $P_2$  is preferably from about 1 bar, such as from above 1 bar to about 250 bars, such as from about 50 bars to about 200 bars, such as from about 100 bars to about 200 bars.

Where the PCF comprises gas inclusions, the method of producing the PCF preferably comprises closing the gas



inclusions on either side of the degradation resistant length section. The method preferably comprises closing the gas inclusions in both ends of the PCF.

In an embodiment the method comprises closing the gas inclusions prior to subjecting the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading thereby reducing the risk of hydrogen and/or deuterium out-diffusion via the inclusions.

In an embodiment the method comprises subjecting the PCF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading prior to closing the gas inclusions at the ends of the fiber. In an embodiment the loading may comprise loading via the not closed gas inclusion followed by closing the gas inclusions at the ends of the fiber. In this embodiment the main coating may be applied prior to loading.

The material of the main coating as well as the thickness thereof may be as described above.

In an embodiment the main coating is applied to the PCF by chemical vapor deposition (CVD) or similar or modified deposition methods.

In an embodiment the main coating is a carbon coating and the method comprises applying the main carbon coating by a chemical vapor deposition process. Advantageously the CVD process comprises pulling the fiber through a reactor chamber of a reactor and subjecting the fiber in the reactor chamber to a reactor gas at a temperature of at least about 700° C. Preferably the temperature is in the interval of about 700° C. to about 1100° C., such as about 700° C. to about 900° C. A temperature above 900° C. may lead to formation of a carbon coating with a diamond like structure.

The method of carbon coating the fiber may e.g. be as described in U.S. Pat. No. 5,000,541.

The reactor gas may advantageously comprise carbonaceous composition, preferably comprising alkyn ( $C_nH_{2n-2}$ ), such as acetylene ( $C_2H_2$ ) and/or alkene ( $C_nH_{2n+2}$ ), such as ethane ( $C_2H_6$ ), where n is 2 to 10, such as 2 to 4. Preferably the reactor gas is substantially free of oxygen.

It has been found to be very effective to applying the main carbon coating immediately after drawing the fiber in a drawing tower. Thereby it is ensured that the surface of the fiber is not contaminated prior to application of the main coating and further it has been found that by applying the main carbon coating immediately after drawing the fiber without cooling down of the fiber to below a reaction temperature for the reactor gas prior to application of the carbon coating, the fiber need not being reheated prior to the carbon coating. In an alternative embodiment the fiber is reheated to the reaction temperature. The reaction temperature in the reaction chamber is advantageously at least about 700° C., such as from about 800° C. to about 1100° C.

Advantageously the reactor is an integrated part of the drawing tower, preferably such that the fiber is pulled through the reactor chamber for application of the carbon coating prior to being coiled—i.e. in an in-line process.

In an embodiment the method comprises applying an additional coating onto the carbon coating. The additional coating is preferably a polymer coating or a metal coating such as described above. The additional coating is preferably applied onto the carbon coating in the drawing tower prior to coiling the fiber.

In an embodiment the main coating is a metal coating and the method comprises applying the main metal coating by pulling the fiber through a liquid metal melt, where the temperature of the fiber as it enters the melt is lower than the temperature of the metal melt.

The temperature of the metal melt depends on the type of metal. In an embodiment the metal coating is applied to the

fiber in the drawing tower after the fiber is drawn and at least partially cooled down and preferably in an in-line process prior to coiling the fiber.

In an embodiment the method comprises application of at least one additional coating e.g. outside the main coating.

The invention also comprises a supercontinuum light source comprising the PCF as described above, and a pump source arranged to feed pump pulses to a launching end of the PCF.

In an embodiment the PCF is arranged to generate a supercontinuum light with a broadened band width relative to the bandwidth of the pump pulses.

Advantageously the PCF is arranged to generate a supercontinuum light with a band width relative to the bandwidth of the pump pulses which is broadened with at least about 100%, such as at least about 200%.

In an embodiment the generated supercontinuum has a band width spanning at least an octave.

The pump source can be any kind of pump source capable of providing pump pulses of sufficiently high energy e.g. a mode locked pump source such as a MOPA with or without pulse picker (gating means).

The pump pulses preferable have a relative high peak power. In an embodiment pump pulses generated by the pulse source are high peak power pulses having a peak power at the launching end of the PCF of at least about 5 kW, such as at least about 10 kW, such as at least about 15 kW, such as at least about 20 kW.

In an embodiment the pump pulses generated by the pulse source have a pulse duration of up to about 200 ps, such as up to about 100 ps, such as up to about 50 ps, such as up to about 30 ps, such as up to about 10 ps, such as up to about 8 ps, such as up to about 5 ps, such as up to about 3 ps, such as up to about 1 ps.

Advantageously the pump pulses generated by the pulse source have a pulse duration of at least about 200 fs, such as of at least about 1 ps, such as of at least about 5 ps.

Preferably the pump pulses generated by the pulse source have a repetition rate of at least about 100 kHz, least about 10 kHz, such as of at least about 1 MHz, the repetition rate is preferably tunable e.g. using an EOM (electro-optic modulator), an AOM (acousto-optic modulator) or an AOTF (acousto-optic tunable filter) which simultaneously acts as a wavelength filter.

In an embodiment the pump pulses generated by the pulse source have a wavelength of from about 900 nm to about 1100 nm, such as about 1030 or about 1064 nm.

In an embodiment the supercontinuum light source has an average output power of at least about 1 W, such as at least about 5 W, such as at least about 10 W, such as at least about 20 W, such as at least about 50 W, such as at least about 100 W or even at least about 500 W. Generally it has been found that because of the degradation resistant length section of the PCF of the invention it has become possible to provide a high power supercontinuum light source with a desired high output power which simultaneously has a surprisingly long life time.

In an embodiment the supercontinuum light source has an output comprising wavelengths less than about 600 nm, such as less than about 550 nm, such as less than about 450 nm, such as less than about 420 nm, such as less than about 410 nm, such as less than about 400 nm, such as less than about 380 nm, such as less than about 360 nm.

In an embodiment the supercontinuum light source has an output comprising wavelengths more than about 1800 nm, such as more than about 2000 nm such as more than about 2200 nm.

In an embodiment the supercontinuum light source further comprises a spectral filtering unit, arranged to filter the output of the supercontinuum source to a filtered SC output having a central wavelength of  $\lambda_1$  and an output bandwidth BW1, wherein at least one of the central wavelength of  $\lambda_1$  and the output bandwidth BW1 is tunable. The output bandwidth BW1 is advantageously (at least in one tuning) less than about 5 nm. The spectral filtering unit e.g. comprises an AOTF.

The invention also comprises an illumination source comprising the supercontinuum light source as described above. Preferably the illumination source is suitable for stimulated emission depletion.

In an embodiment the illumination source is adapted for fluorescence Imaging; Fluorescence Lifetime Imaging (FLIM); Total Internal Reflection Fluorescence (TIRF) Microscopy; fluorescence resonance energy transfer (FRET); broadband Spectroscopy; nanophotonics; flow cytometry; industrial inspection, such as metrology; ring-down spectroscopy, such as gas sensing; analytical spectroscopy, such as hyperspectral spectroscopy, crop analysis e.g. of fruits and time of flight spectroscopy (TCSPC); single Molecule Imaging and/or combinations thereof.

In an embodiment, the microscope is preferably an optical fluorescence microscope, such as an optical fluorescence microscope based on fluorescence life time imaging (FLIM), a total Internal Reflection Fluorescence (TIRF) Microscopy.

In an embodiment, the spectroscope is preferably a broadband spectroscope.

The invention also comprises an optical coherence tomograph for Optical Coherence Tomography (OCT), wherein the tomograph comprises the illumination source as described above.

The invention also comprises an industrial inspection comprising the illumination source as described above.

All features of the inventions and embodiments of the invention as described above including ranges and preferred ranges can be combined in various ways within the scope of the invention, unless there are specific reasons not to combine such features.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

The above and/or additional objects, features and advantages of the present invention will be further elucidated by the following illustrative and non-limiting description of embodiments of the present invention, with reference to the appended drawings.

FIG. 1 is a cross-sectional view of a PCF of an embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 2 is a cross-sectional view of a PCF of another embodiment of the invention.

FIG. 3 is a cross-sectional view of a PCF of yet another embodiment of the invention.

FIGS. 4a, 4b and 4c show respectively a side view of a PCF according to an embodiment of the invention and cross-sections through a first and second length section thereof.

FIG. 5 is a schematic representation of an embodiment of a supercontinuum light source of radiation according to the invention.

FIG. 6 is a schematic drawing of a drawing tower where the main coating and an additional coating is applied in an in-line process and where the drawing tower comprises a coating station comprising a reactor for application of a carbon coating.

FIG. 7 is a schematic drawing of a drawing tower where the main coating and an additional coating is applied in an in-line process and where the drawing tower comprises a coating station application of a metal coating.

The figures are schematic and may be simplified for clarity. Throughout, the same reference numerals are used for identical or corresponding parts.

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Further scope of applicability of the present invention will become apparent from the description given hereinafter. However, it should be understood that the detailed description and specific examples, while indicating preferred embodiments of the invention, are given by way of illustration only, since various changes and modifications within the spirit and scope of the invention will become apparent to those skilled in the art from this detailed description.

The PCF shown in FIG. 1 has a core 1 and a cladding region 2, 3 surrounding the core 1. The PCF has a not shown length and a longitudinal axis which in the shown embodiment is coincident with the center axis of the core. The cladding region comprises an inner cladding region 2 and an outer cladding region 3. The inner cladding region comprises a plurality of microstructures in the form of inclusions extending along the longitudinal axis of the PCF. As described above the inclusions can comprise any material, but are advantageously gas inclusions, such as air inclusions. Advantageously the inclusions are collapsed at one or more positions along the length of the fiber such as at each end of a degradation resistant length section which in one embodiment is substantially the whole length of the PCF as described above.

As it can be seen the cross sectional view of the PCF is a cross sectional view in the degradation resistant length section of the PCF, which as mentioned may comprise the whole length of the PCF or only a part of the length of the PCF.

The PCF is loaded with not shown hydrogen and/or deuterium preferably in the form of hydrogen molecules and/or deuterium molecules (H<sub>2</sub>/D<sub>2</sub>). The hydrogen and/or deuterium will usually be in both the core 1 and the cladding region 2, 3. The PCF comprises a main coating 4 which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below T<sub>n</sub>. Different types of preferred main coatings are described above.

The PCF comprises an additional coating 5 for mechanical protection and optionally for providing the PCF with a desired appearance and/or texture.

In use when the PCF is subjected to high peak power of light, such as described above, the light may cause defects in the core material. This effects, which are believed to be caused by different chemical reactions are sometimes called photo induced degradation or photodarkening. The hydrogen and/or deuterium has been found to mitigate the degradation by binding to the material e.g. to terminate free radicals.

As the hydrogen and/or deuterium in the core 1 is/are spent, fresh hydrogen and/or deuterium migrates to the core 1 from the cladding region 2, 3. Due to the main coating 4 which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium when the PCF is in use or stored prior to use, the required amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium can be relatively low and/or the PCF is protected against excessive degradation for a long time, such as up to several years e.g. 3, 4 or even 5 years or longer.

The PCF is advantageously of silica e.g. doped as described above.

The PCF shown in FIG. 2 has a core **11** and a cladding region **12** surrounding the core **11**. The PCF has a not shown length and a longitudinal axis which in the shown embodiment is coincident with the center axis of the core **11**. The cladding region **12** comprises a plurality of microstructures **12a** in the form of inclusions in the cladding background material **12b**. The inclusions **12a** extend along the longitudinal axis of the PCF. As described above the inclusions can comprise any material, but are advantageously gas inclusions, such as air inclusions. Advantageously the inclusions are collapsed at one or more positions along the length of the fiber such as at each end of a degradation resistant length section which in one embodiment is substantially the whole length of the PCF as described above.

The plurality of inclusions **12a** is arranged in the cladding region in a pattern comprising several rings of inclusions surrounding the core. The innermost ring of inclusions surrounding the core is marked with the dotted ring **12c**.

As it can be seen the cross sectional view of the PCF is a cross sectional view in the degradation resistant length section of the PCF, which as mentioned may comprise the whole length of the PCF or only a part of the length of the PCF.

The PCF comprises a main coating **14** which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below  $T_h$ . Different types of preferred main coatings are described above.

The PCF comprises an additional material layer **16** which is sufficiently far from the core **11** to have any effect as a cladding (i.e. the refractive index of the material of the material layer **16** does not influence the light guiding of the core).

The radial distance **17** between an outermost of the inclusions **12a** of the cladding region and the main coating **14** is at least about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The additional material layer **16** may be of the same or of a different material than the cladding background material **12b**. The additional material layer **16** is advantageously selected to have a high capacity for hydrogen and/or deuterium to thereby act as a reservoir for hydrogen and/or deuterium.

The PCF is loaded with not shown hydrogen and/or deuterium as described above. The hydrogen and/or deuterium will usually be in both the core **11** and the cladding region **12** as well as in the additional material layer **16**.

In use when the PCF is subjected to high peak power of light, such as described above, and as the hydrogen and/or deuterium in the core **11** is/are spent fresh hydrogen and/or deuterium migrated to the core **11** from the cladding region **12** and the material layer **16**. Due to the main coating **14** which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium when the PCF is in use or stored prior to use, the required amount of hydrogen and/or deuterium can be relatively low and/or the PCF is protected against excessive degradation for long time, such as up to several years e.g. 3, 4 or even 5 years or longer.

The PCF is advantageously of silica e.g. doped as described above.

The PCF shown in FIG. 3 has a core **21** and a cladding region **22, 23** surrounding the core **21**. The PCF has a not shown length and a longitudinal axis which in the shown embodiment is coincident with the center axis of the core **21**.

The cladding region comprises an inner cladding region **22** and an outer cladding region **23**. The inner cladding region **22** comprises inner inclusions **22a** in the inner

cladding background material **22b**. The outer cladding region **23** comprises outer inclusions **23a** in the outer cladding background material **22b**.

The inner inclusions **22a** comprise two rings of inner inclusions and the outer inclusions **23a** comprise 5 rings of outer inclusions.

The inclusions **22a, 23a** extend along the longitudinal axis of the PCF. As described above the inclusions can comprise any material, but are advantageously gas inclusions, such as air inclusions. Advantageously the inclusions are collapsed at one or more positions along the length of the fiber such as at each end of a degradation resistant length section which in one embodiment is substantially the whole length of the PCF as described above.

The background material **22b** of the inner cladding region **22** and the background material **23b** of the outer cladding region **23** and optionally the core material are advantageously of the same material such as of silica optionally doped with fluorine.

As it can be seen the cross sectional view of the PCF is a cross sectional view in the degradation resistant length section of the PCF, which as mentioned may comprise the whole length of the PCF or only a part of the length of the PCF.

The PCF comprises a main coating **24** which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below  $T_h$ . Different types of preferred main coatings are described above.

The PCF comprises an additional material layer **26** which is sufficiently far from the core **21** to have any effect as a cladding.

The additional material layer **26** is in this embodiment the same as the cladding background material **23b**.

The radial distance **27** between an outermost of the inner inclusions **22a** of the inner cladding region and the main coating **24** is at least about 10  $\mu\text{m}$ .

The PCF is loaded with not shown hydrogen and/or deuterium as described above. The hydrogen and/or deuterium will usually be in both the core **21** and the cladding region **22, 23** as well as in the additional material layer **26**.

In use when the PCF is subjected to high peak power of light, such as described above, and as the hydrogen and/or deuterium in the core **21** is/are spent, fresh hydrogen and/or deuterium migrate to the core **21** from the cladding region **22, 23** and the material layer **26**. FIGS. **4a, 4b** and **4c** show an embodiment of a PCF **30** which comprises two spliced fiber length sections, wherein at least one spliced fiber length section is or comprises a degradation resistant length section as described above. This type of fiber is also called a spliced cascaded optical fiber. FIG. **4b** is a cross sectional view of a first length section **31** and FIG. **4c** is a cross sectional view of a second **32** length section spliced to the first length section. Preferably at least the first length section **31** of the PCF is a degradation resistant length section as described above.

The PCF **30** is arranged for generating supercontinuum light upon feeding of light having a first wavelength  $\lambda_1$  e.g. from about 900 nm to about 1100 nm into the launching end **34** of the PCF **30**.

Along its length the optical fiber **30** comprises a first length section **31**, a second length section **32** and a splicing **33** between the first and second length sections **32, 33**. The optical fiber **30** may optionally include a not shown end cap to close the inclusions.

The first length section **31** has a core **41a** with a first core diameter  $W_1$  and a cladding region **32a** with a first pitch  $\Lambda_1$ , a first inclusion diameter  $d_1$  and a first relative size of

inclusions  $\Lambda_1/d_1$ . The first length section comprises a main coating **44a** which is hermetic for hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature below  $T_h$ . Different types of preferred main coatings are described above. At least the first length section is loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium.

The second length section **32** has a core **41b** with a second core diameter  $W_2$  and a cladding region **42b** with a second pitch  $\Lambda_2$ , a second inclusion diameter  $d_2$  and a second relative size of inclusions  $\Lambda_2/d_2$ .

Advantageously at least one of the dimensions the first core diameter  $W_1$ , the first pitch  $\Lambda_1$ , the first inclusion diameter  $d_1$  and the first relative size of inclusions  $\Lambda_1/d_1$  differs from the corresponding dimension the second core diameter  $W_2$ , the second pitch  $\Lambda_2$ , the second inclusion diameter  $d_2$  and the second relative size of inclusions  $\Lambda_2/d_2$  of the second length section **32**.

Throughout the first length section **31** the dimensions of the fiber are substantially constant and throughout the second length section **32** dimensions of the fiber are substantially constant.

The respective lengths of the first and the second length section **31**, **32** are in this embodiment respectively 1-10 m and 10 m. However, it should be understood that these lengths are only given as example and the fiber length sections may in principle have any other lengths.

FIG. **5** is a schematic representation of a supercontinuum light source. The supercontinuum light source **50** comprises a PCF **54** comprising a degradation resistant length section as described above and a pump source **52**. The PCF has two ends: a launching end **55** and an output end **56**. In FIG. **5**, the launching end **55** of the PCF **54** has or is optically connected to a mode adaptor **58** for adapting the mode of the pump pulses from the pump source **52**. In FIG. **5**, the mode adaptor **58** is shown as if it is larger than the optical fiber **54**; however, this is only for illustrative purpose and in practice the mode adaptor may have any suitable outer dimensions e.g. outer dimensions similar to those of the optical fiber **54**. Even though the output end **56** of the optical fiber **54** is shown as if it is a free end, the output end could have an end cap, or it could be spliced to further equipment.

The pump light source **52** has an output **53** arranged to feed light into the PCF **54** via a delivery fiber **57** and via the mode adaptor **58** and a supercontinuum spectrum is generated in the PCF and output from the output end **56** of the PCF. The delivery fiber **57** may e.g. be omitted or replaced e.g. by an optical element such as a lens.

The drawing tower shown in FIG. **6** is in the process of drawing a PCF **63** from a preform **63a**. The preform is enclosed in a pressure control chamber **61** comprising one or more pressure chambers for controlling the pressure of gas inclusions in the PCF. A bottom part extends into a furnace **62**, where the bottom part of the preform is heated to enable drawing the PCF **63**. The velocity of the PCF and thereby the PCF diameter is controlled by the drawing wheel **69** pulling the PCF through the various stations of the drawing towers. The velocity of the PCF **63** is adjustable and by adjusting the temperature of the furnace **62** and the velocity of the PCF **63** the diameter of the fiber may be adjusted. The PCF is passed through a monitoring station **67a** where the diameter of the PCF from the furnace **62** is monitored in-line.

From the monitoring station **67a** the PCF **63** is passed to the coating station for application of a main carbon coating.

The PCF **63** is passed through the reactor chamber of the reactor **64** and as indicated with the arrows a reaction is introduced and withdrawn in a continuous flow to keep a substantially constant amount of fresh gas in the reactor.

To ensure that the PCF **63** has a sufficiently high temperature when entering the reactor **64**, it is desired that the reactor is positioned relatively close to where the PCF **63** leaves the furnace **62**. Alternatively an oven may be positioned prior to the reactor for preheat the PCF **63**, however the latter alternative embodiment is not preferred due to the additional cost of the oven.

The thickness of the carbon layer may be adjusted e.g. by adjusting the concentration of the reactive carbonaceous gas in the reaction gas or by changing the PCF velocity.

From the reactor the carbon coated PCF passes to an additional coating station for application of an additional coating, which in the shown embodiment is a polymer coating station **65**. From the coating station the coated PCF is passed to a concentricity monitor **67b** and further to a curing station **66** where the polymer coating is cured by light.

From the curing station **66** the coated PCF is passed further to an additional monitor **67c** for monitoring the fiber diameter. From the drawing wheel **69** the coated PCF **63** passed to spooling onto a spool **68**.

The coated PCF **63** may advantageously be hydrogen or deuterium loaded on the spool by subsection the coated PCF on the spool **68** to the hydrogen and/or deuterium in a loading chamber.

The drawing tower shown in FIG. **7** is in the process of drawing a PCF **73** from a preform **73a**. The preform is enclosed in a pressure control chamber **71** comprising one or more pressure chambers for controlling the pressure of gas inclusions in the PCF. A bottom part extends into a furnace **72**, where the bottom part of the preform is heated and the fiber **73** is drawn to a desired thickness. The velocity of the fiber is controlled by the drawing wheel **79** pulling the PCF **73** through the various stations of the drawing towers. From the furnace **72** the fiber is passed through a monitoring station **77a** where the diameter of the fiber is monitored in-line.

From the monitoring station **77a** the PCF **73** is passed to the coating station **74** for application of a main metal coating.

The coating station **74** comprises a liquid metal melt at a relatively high temperature, but to ensure an even coating layer the fiber should have a temperature below the temperature of the melt. A blower or similar cooling means may be applied prior to the coating station **74** to blow cool air **70** to cool the PCF **73**.

TABLE 1

Suitable melt temperatures are listed in table 1:	
Metal	Melt temperatures (° C.)
Aluminum	660
Aluminum Alloy	400-671
Gold, 24K Pure	1063
Copper	1063
Alloys of Copper and/or Gold	550-1063

The PCF **73** is passed through the metal melt at a desired velocity equal to the fiber drawing velocity. The thickness of the metal coating may be adjusted e.g. by adjusting the amount of melt in the melt chamber of the coating station **74** or the fiber velocity.

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From the coating station 74 the metal coated PCF is passed further to an additional coating station 75 for application of an additional coating, which in the shown embodiment is a polymer coating station 75. From the coating station 75 the coated PCF is passed to a concentricity monitor 77b and further to a curing station 76 where the polymer coating is cured by light.

From the curing station 76 the coated PCF is passed further to an additional monitor 77c for monitoring the fiber diameter. From the drawing wheel 79 the coated PCF is passed to spooling onto a spool 78.

The invention claimed is:

1. A method of providing a Microstructured Optical Fiber (MSF) which is loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium, comprising:

producing a preform comprising a preform structure for the core and the cladding region of the MSF;

drawing the preform to obtain the MSF having the core region and cladding region, wherein at least the cladding region comprises a plurality of inclusions extending along the longitudinal axis of the MSF;

applying a coating surrounding the cladding region, wherein the coating is hermetic for said hydrogen and/or deuterium at a temperature of  $T_h$  or below, wherein  $T_h$  is at least about 50° C., and wherein hydrogen and/or deuterium can pass through the coating at a temperature above  $T_h$ , and

causing the MSF to become loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium.

2. The method of claim 1, wherein causing the MSF to become loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium comprises subjecting the MSF to the hydrogen and/or deuterium after application of the coating.

3. The method of claim 2, comprising cooling the MSF to a temperature of  $T_h$  or less after applying the coating.

4. The method of claim 1, wherein causing the MSF to become loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium comprises subjecting the MSF to the hydrogen and/or deuterium prior to application of the coating.

5. The method of claim 1, wherein causing the MSF to become loaded with hydrogen and/or deuterium comprises placing the MSF in a chamber containing hydrogen and/or deuterium.

6. The method of claim 1, comprising closing inclusions of either side of a selected length of said MSF.

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7. The method of claim 6, wherein the closed inclusions are closed prior to subjecting the MSF to hydrogen and/or deuterium loading.

8. The method of claim 1, wherein the method comprises application of at least one additional coating outside said coating.

9. The method of claim 1, wherein the coating comprises a carbon coating.

10. The method of claim 9, wherein said method comprises applying said carbon coating by a chemical vapor deposition process comprising pulling the fiber through a reactor chamber of a reactor.

11. The method of claim 10, comprising subjecting the fiber in the reactor chamber to a reactor gas at a temperature of at least about 700° C., wherein the reactor gas comprises a carbonaceous composition.

12. The method of claim 10, wherein said reactor is an integrated part of said drawing tower.

13. The method of claim 1, wherein the coating comprises a metal coating.

14. The method of claim 13, comprising applying said coating by pulling the fiber through a liquid metal melt, where the temperature of the fiber as it enters the melt is lower than the temperature of the metal melt.

15. The method of claim 13, wherein said coating is applied to the fiber after the fiber is drawn and at least partially cooled down.

16. The method of claim 1, wherein said cladding region comprises an inner cladding and an outer cladding region, said inner cladding region comprising said inclusions, and wherein the radial distance between an outermost inclusion of the inner cladding region and the coating is at least 10  $\mu$ m.

17. The method of claim 1, wherein material of the MSF between the inner cladding region and the coating forms a reservoir of hydrogen and/or deuterium.

18. The method of claim 1, wherein the core region of the MSF has a diameter of about 10  $\mu$ m or less.

19. The method of claim 1, wherein the MSF outer cladding region comprises inclusions extending along the longitudinal axis of the MSF, wherein the inner cladding includes inclusions having a larger diameter than inclusions comprised by the outer cladding region.

20. The method of claim 1, wherein the plurality of inclusions is arranged in a pattern comprising at least two rings of inclusions.

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